

ROMANIA'S TOP FROM EUROPE

The three top awards at the national figure skating championship just concluded in Latvia's capital Riga went to participants of the recent International "Moskovskiy Novosti" Competition.

Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich topped the pairs, ahead of Veronika Pershina and Marat Akbarov. Both pairs are coached by Stanislav Zhuk. Yelena Valova, 19, and Oleg Vasil'yev, 23, from Leningrad, who were third, put on an exciting and complex free programme, gracing it with a triple jump, which even the winners failed to achieve. The pair was in sixth position after the short programme.

Igor Bobrin, Leningrad, 1981 European champion and world championship medalist, won his third successive men's title under the tough keen competition of budding Muscovites Vladimir Kotin and Alexander Fadeyev, who came home second and third respectively.

Bobrin was only third in the free programme, with 18-year-old Fadeyev scaling the show. He opened the top group competition and skated his way perfectly through a complex programme comprised of five different triple jumps, and achieving 5.7-5.8 marks for his technical performance and artistic impression.

Muscovite Yelena Vodorozova, 19, took the women's title after a three-year interval, though winning only the compulsory figures.

1980 and 1981 champion Kira Ivanova, Moscow Region, following closely to the winner missed the free programme, and so Vodorozova had to compete mostly against Anna Kondrasheva, Moscow, and 16-year-old Leningrader Anna Antonova.

The latter, for whom this is her first season in senior competition, performed a spectacular free composition, awarding her second place overall. She is the 1980 junior world championship silver medalist. Kondrasheva came third.

1981 world bronze medalist Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin, Moscow, coached by Tatiana Tuzova, captured the dances, having led the event from start to finish. They won both the compulsory and original dances, and made a remarkably free display, gaining near-maximal marks for their technical performance and artistic impression.



Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin, a dancing duo, who won the national title for the first time in their career.

Photo by Boris Matveyev

Second placed seasoned Irina Molseyeva and Andrei Mijunkov, also from Moscow, did well, and another Moscow pair, Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Svinin, followed third.

The next highlight of the season is the European championship on February 2-7 in Lyons, France.

STENMARK FINALLY BREAKS THE RECORD

Last year Alpine skiing ace Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, equaled the winning stretch of 62 stages in the World Cup made by Austrian Annemarie Moser-Proell, taking another 11 months to break the record. No one doubted he could do this, but Stenmark was out of form, and the record stood.

Stenmark was not at his best for the season's start, but managed to break the long-standing record in the giant slalom at Morzine, France.

He said after the victorious finish: I felt that I had skied well in the races held before Christmas, but I somehow lacked luck. Today everything went well, I am very confident for the future and take great pleasure in skiing and winning.

American Phil Mahre was

second to Stenmark at Morzine, holding onto the overall Cup lead, with 155 points to 84 for Stenmark and 62 for Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland.

The Soviet team made a good showing after a long stretch of ill luck, with Alexander Zhurov coming home fourth and Valery Tsyanov in 15th place.

The sisters Irene and Maria Eppler, FRG, came first and third respectively in the women's giant slalom at Pfronten, FRG. Cup leader Erika Hess, Switzerland, edged in between them. After the first Cup stage in the new year Hess leads with 193 points, followed by I. Eppler with 164 and Christin Conper, USA, with 99 points.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

ICE HOCKEY: INTERVAL OVER

The national championship has resumed after a month-long break, during this period the Soviet line-up and different clubs played abroad.

The national side won all their eight games in Finland, one against Sweden, four against the Dutch national side, and three against the country's top clubs. According to Dutch ice-hockey officials, the tour, which is now an annual affair, is increasing the popularity of the game, a relative newcomer to Holland's sports scene. This represented the last-but-one big training session for the Soviet side, before the world championship in Finland.

Moscow Spartak and Dynamo

won representative international tournaments in Switzerland and Sweden, and Riga Dynamo arrived home with an unblemished slate from Finland.

The current Soviet national championship is the most closely contested event in years, especially due to keen competition for places in the national line-up.

The Central Army Club failed to establish an unassailable lead as in previous years and are only a point ahead of Spartak, who presently have 40 points. Moscow Dynamo are in third position with 38 points.

On January 21 the leaders and Spartak will meet in what surely will be a thrilling encounter.

PETRUSOVA UP TO SCRATCH

Olympic speedskating champion Natalya Petrusova, Moscow, took the national cham-

pionship at Moscow's Dynamo Stadium, winning her third, 1,000 m event in 1 min 25.3 sec.

BOBSLEIGH CHAMPIONSHIP AHEAD

The 16-strong Soviet bobsleigh team has started preparing for their season coming.

The high point, chief coach Roland Uspitnick reported to the TASS correspondent, will be the world championship due in February at Sankt Moritz, Switzerland.

— What are the opinions concerning the technical skills of our competitors?

— Foreign experts are surprised at the headway we have made over the past year. While last season we did not stand out among the novice teams, regarding style and skills now we rank with top teams.

— What were the results of the first contest?

— Jonas Kipurs and Alvars Speps from Riga formed the top Soviet duo at the Cup at Winterberg, FRG, came seventh overall. At Oberhof, GDR, they were outshined by another Riga

duo, Janis Skrastrins and Richards Kolans. Both these pairs face unremitting competition from Vyacheslav Shavelev and Alexander Pashkov from Leningrad. Kipurs is so far the team's best driver, heading a foursome he came ninth during the Cup competitions.

— What are your present problems?

— We have reached a fairly high degree of physical fitness and mastered many skills needed in handling and accelerating the bob. But in going downhill, our drivers quite often lose speed control choosing the most convenient trajectory. This is mostly explained by our lack of experience: while top foreign crews make up to 5,000 runs a season, we total only about 300.

Equally important, he stressed, is the improvement of the bob's design.

By air — from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 5 (319), JANUARY 16-18, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

INDIRA GANDHI ON WAR AND PEACE

Dohi, War can be prevented and, in our nuclear age, it must be prevented. Peace should be everlasting. It is worth going all out to achieve this aim. War anywhere in the world, even on a "limited" scale, will work worldwide material damage. War between great powers possessing nuclear weapons will mean the destruction of civilization, said Indira Gandhi in an interview with Lev Tolstunov, Chairman of the Board of the Novosti Press Agency.

Discussing the Soviet peace proposals announced by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn, the Indian Prime Minister said that her country, which is a staunch supporter of détente, welcomed any proposals in favour of negotiations aimed at overcoming differences.

Like the peoples of other countries, the Soviet people really want peace. This will for peace should be strengthened. We must convince governments that it is vital to resolve conflicts by political negotiation, she stressed. Governments, too, should take steps toward disarmament.

Speaking about the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the Indian Prime Minister expressed the hope that the international conference on the Indian Ocean would be convened during 1983.

On the role of the non-aligned movement in world politics, Indira Gandhi said the non-aligned countries could promote the solution of international problems only if they adhered to the fundamental principles of non-alignment.

At the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee, a delegation representing various British public organizations supporting the peace and disarmament drive has recently visited this country. The visit was concluded by a press conference, addressed by Lord Fenner Brockway, a noted peace champion and co-chairman of the World Disarmament Campaign.

The peace movement at present, said Lord Brockway, is one of the most powerful and popular in Western Europe. It has drawn — all sectors of the population. In Britain, for instance, we enjoy the support of the Labour, the Liberal and the

LORD FENNER BROCKWAY: EUROPEANS DO NOT WANT WAR

Communist parties, and the trade unions. Including the British Trade Union Congress. A new dimension was added to the peace drive by the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Reagan administration wants to turn the Old World into a nuclear war-rage. Europeans, however, have no de-



During the negotiations.

Photo by Boris Kautman

SOVIET-SYRIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Andrei Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, have held consultations in Moscow over the developments in the Middle East which in recent months have become more aggravated as a result of Israel's expansionist actions supported by the United States.

They noted that the provocative attempt by Israel to legitimize the annexation of the Golan Heights which belong to Syria came as a direct consequence of the Camp David deal and of the US-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation".

On behalf of the Soviet leaders, Andrei Gromyko confirmed solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peo-

ples for the restoration of their legitimate rights and to ensure the territorial integrity of their countries.

On behalf of the Syrian leadership, Abdul Halim Khaddam expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its never-failing support for Syria and the other Arab countries in their struggle for the restoration of justice and peace in the Middle East.

WHO INTERFERES IN POLAND'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS?

TASS STATEMENT

The United States and its NATO allies continue their attempts at crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state — the Polish People's Republic, and at exacerbating international tension. This was clearly revealed in a statement issued on January 11 by NATO foreign ministers, says TASS.

It is the US administration, TASS stresses, that is the initiator of this shameful farce. Its style is full in the impudent distortion of facts, in the unceremonious tone of the statement and in the exorbitant political ambitions expressed in it.

How can Washington be justified in assuming for itself the right to dictate to another state how it should solve its internal problems or to demand anything of the Polish leadership?

(Continued on page 2)

LOYALTY TO COMBAT FRIENDSHIP

Soviet and Polish soldiers inscribed a brilliant page into the history of Soviet-Polish combat cooperation when they jointly liberated Warsaw from the Nazi invaders 37 years ago. This anniversary was celebrated at a meeting in Moscow. Addressing the meeting, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and

(Continued on page 2)



Jubilant Alexei Yermolenko, who captained USSR-1, with the cup of the Moscow International football tournament commemorating the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the Nazis. With him are V. Gerasimov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

FOOTBALL NEWS

New Zealand is the last of the 24 countries to compete for the soccer World Cup in Spain, having beaten China 2-1 in an extra qualifying game in Singapore.

Six groups for the finals will be determined during a January 16 draw in Madrid.

A draw recently made in Paris pitted the USSR against Portugal, Finland and Poland in the second qualifying group of the European championship.

As many as 32 countries will be playing in seven qualifying groups, whose winners, along with the championship organizers, France, would meet in the 1984 finals in two groups. The teams winning those round-robin tournaments will clash for the award.

In the international youth soccer tournament commemorating the first FIFA Vice-President, Valentin Granatkin, whose membership is limited to those under 18, the USSR-1 drew, 2-2, with Brazil. After three hours, three teams are sharing the lead, including Brazil, USSR-1 and USSR-2, with four points each. They are followed by West Germany, three points, Italy, two points, and Bulgaria, one.

Photo by Boris Kautman



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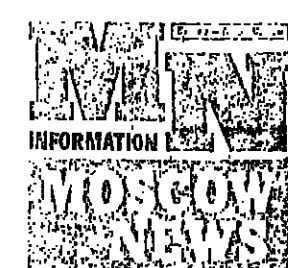
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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 14/2 Gorky St, Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 50074

MN INFORMATION No. 1, 1982

WHO INTERFERES IN POLAND'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS?

(Continued from page 1)

There is only one fit description for behaviour of this kind: it amounts to a mockery of the most hallowed standards of international relations and international law.

It is highly characteristic that this is done by those who trample underfoot elementary human rights and freedoms in their own countries, and who try overtly and covertly to smother all attempts by peoples to decide their own destinies.

TASS notes it is none other than the United States that hypocritically calls for a "national reconciliation" in Poland, and which has been doing, and is still doing all it can to make such reconciliation impossible and to ensure that the situation in that country develops in an entirely contrary direction.

The United States encourages the anti-socialist forces in Poland in every way possible, egging them on to violate law and order and to overthrow the existing system there. This has been done, and is still being done, in different ways and with different methods ranging all the way from subversive criminal activities by special services to inflammatory broadcasts lavishly subsidized by the American government coffers, to instructions issued over the radio and official statements emanating from the White House.

Now that the situation in Poland is gradually becoming more stable, that at least the people have a chance to sigh with relief, and when industrial production has begun to return to normal, the United States is trying to prevent this by resorting to economic and other sanctions against Poland, and by drawing its NATO allies into this adventurist course.

In an attempt to justify its brazen interference in Polish affairs, the NATO countries reiterate the allegation that martial law in Poland was in-

roduced under pressure from the USSR and other socialist countries, and that the Soviet Union in general is involved in the present developments in Poland. These are outright lies, TASS stresses.

The measures introduced by the highest Polish authorities as a national Polish decision, concerning the Poles themselves and no one else. What can be more authoritative than the statements to this effect issued by the Polish leaders themselves?

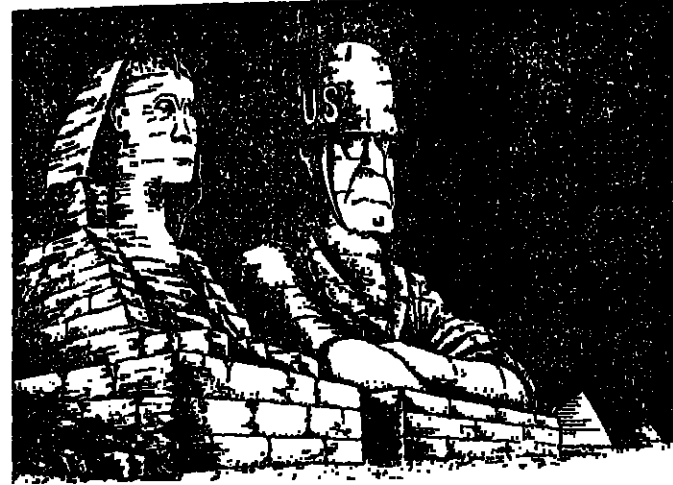
As has been repeatedly emphasized by its leaders, Poland has been and will remain a reliable link in the Warsaw Treaty and a member of the socialist community. This should be borne in mind by all those who encroach on the Polish socialist state, TASS notes.

By overdramatizing the situation in Poland and by building up tension Washington obviously intends to poison still further the overall political climate and to worsen the atmosphere for East-West dialogue.

It is hardly accidental that the NATO Brussels statement contains hints that the United States may break off negotiations on vital issues, including the problem of arms limitation, should events in Poland continue to develop contrary to NATO's liking.

Those who resort to such threats should understand one important truth: an end to the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war is needed by capitalist countries no less than by the Soviet Union and its friends.

Any hostility to socialism as a social system cannot and should not stand in the way of the issues of war and peace and of an end to the arms race, particularly in nuclear missiles. To destroy the basis for negotiations on such matters, whose solution is being awaited, would amount to assuming a heavy responsibility, says the statement.



Drawing by A. Unyayov

LOYALTY TO COMBAT FRIENDSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

Chairman of the Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society A. Chilikov and other speakers noted the relations of friendship and cooperation held between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic are in the interest of the two countries. Such relations aid the cause of socialism, forming an

important factor in European stability. The speakers emphasized that the Soviet people supported the efforts of socialist Poland aimed at overcoming the country's difficulties.

The military, naval and air force attaché at the Polish Embassy in the USSR Divisional General I. Szczesnowicz said Polish and Soviet friendship was forged in the struggle against fascism, a common enemy. He noted that the working people of the Polish People's Republic valued highly Soviet Union's assistance in the forming of the socialist Polish state.

RSA: PURSUING A REPRESSIVE POLICY

London. Making use of the ill-famed "terrorism acts" South African police arrested a total of about 700 South African citizens last year without levelling any charges against them. This figure was given in a statement published here by a South African committee, which campaigns for the release of those illegally arrested and sitting in South African jails.

By having recourse to these acts, the Pretoria authorities pursue a repressive policy against the country's indigenous

population and have imprisoned more than 73 thousand Africans and over 21 thousand other "non-whites". The Africans languishing in racist jails are brutally tortured, often to death. Hundreds of thousands of people are shadowed by the South African authorities. In order to facilitate their job, they have forcibly taken fingerprints from 15 million Africans. By contrast, the fingerprints of a white can only be taken if he is charged with a criminal offence.

PALESTINIANS ON THE AMERICAN POLICIES

Washington. The Palestinian Information Bureau reported in a statement distributed in Washington that the aggressive American policies in the Middle East and the American encouragement of Israeli expansionists constitute the main obstacles towards peace and stability in the Middle East.

The statement stresses this has been graphically confirmed by the tour of Egypt and Israel made by the US State Secretary A. Haig, who sought new concessions from Cairo over the Palestinian autonomy talks in order to appease the Israeli hawk. In essence, the aim of this plan is to legitimize Israeli occupation on the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

THE FUTURE AS PROJECTED BY THE NEW GHANAIA LEADERSHIP

Lome. Ghana's Provisional Council for National Defence regards its supreme task as leading its country out of the economic crisis in which it finds itself. Our objective, said Brigadier General Joseph Nnono-Mensah, in this connection is to improve the living standards of the working people through a radical restructuring of the economy. We will go all out to enable the producers of the national wealth to enjoy the fruits of their labour.

FACTS and EVENTS

At a meeting in the province of Pakila, the elders and chiefs of the Fula tribes expressed their support for the policies of the Afghan government and declared their readiness to take an active part in the implementation of the new stage of the 1978 April Revolution.

Ethiopia has been chosen as the host country for an international conference on health to be held in Addis Ababa next February under the auspices of the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

The Japanese Department for Marine Security has been ordered by the government to set up special detachments to disperse anti-war demonstrations staged on the sea in the vicinity of American Naval bases. This new police service will ensure unimpeded entry for American vessels into Japanese ports.

AMERICANS STORING CHEMICAL AGENTS IN FRG

Bonn. West German television reports that nearly two thousand tonnes of nerve gas is being stored at the American military depot near the town of Pirmasens. This quantity is enough to kill several million people.

The American administration is preparing another build-up of armaments, however this time they are resorting to chemical weapons, writes the Social-Democratic weekly "Vorwärts". As a result, the West Germans are suffering the situation of putting up with such chemical agents stored on their territory. Similarly, as with the case of the neutron bomb, Europeans were not consulted before the decision was made to produce this new type of destructive weapon.

No. 1 ENEMY OF IRAN

Tehran. The Iranian Foreign Minister, A. A. Velayati, has said here that the "aggressive United States" is Iran's main enemy. Having failed in its open acts of aggression against the latter country, the United States is now trying to subvert the existing Iranian regime from within by means of subversive actions carried out by its agents. Yet Iran is determined to pursue its struggle against the aggressive and imperialist policies of Washington and its puppet — Israel.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to "Veckans Affär", a magazine representing the Swedish business community, Italy's 1981 was marked by the largest price increases in consumer goods and a record negative balance of payments of all time. Britain headed the list in the fall of its GNP; in Denmark industrial investment dropped lower than anywhere else, and Belgium registered the steepest rise in the number of its unemployed.

The Democratic minority leader in the US Senate A. Granton said he will probably run for the US presidency in 1984. In an interview to "Los Angeles Times", he established that during the election campaign he intends to raise issues vital to the country. Primarily these concern relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, the threat of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons.

On May 1, Turkey introduces right-sided navigation in the Bosphorus. The Turkish Ministry of Transport has taken this decision in order to prevent numerous collisions in the straits due to existing left-hand navigation system.

Police in the Indian city of Simla have uncovered a gang of specialists in robbing temples. During the arrest of the four thieves, unique figurines of gods, church utensils and ancient musical instruments were discovered. The valuables were intended for shipment to Western Europe.

Last year, Turkish police seized narcotics worth 26,250 million Turkish liras. According to the newspaper "Hürriyet" this forced international drug smugglers to cease using Turkey as a half-way base for the delivery of narcotics from some Middle Eastern countries to Western Europe.

TURKEY PERSECUTES DEMOCRATS

Prague. Since last year's military coup allegedly carried out in order to stamp out terrorism, Turkey lives in a state of terror, states I. Zakaria, the acting General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, while addressing a press conference here.

In Turkey all democratic and trade union liberties have been banned, and many patriots were arrested, and are now subjected to cruel tortures, in a glaring act of lawlessness, a trial was instigated on December 24, 1981 placing 52 leaders of the Turkish trade union DISK under the threat of the death sentence. This trade union whose membership reached 700,000, he said, did much to expand the rights and improve the working conditions for the working people. It offered a new, progressive and democratic alternative for the country.



In the canteen of the Beirut home for the children whose parents were killed during military raids. Photo ADN-TASS

CIA BEHIND ANTI-NICARAGUAN COUP

Managua. The CIAUS masterminded the counter-revolutionary plot uncovered by security forces in Nicaragua. Its Minister of Interior Tomas Borge claimed at a press conference here.

The abortive conspiracy, as well as the standard campaign unleashed by US propaganda, he claimed, are part of the general plan by the CIA to destabilize the revolutionary process, justifying armed intervention into our country.

The CIA is formulating diplomatic suit accredited in Managua, he stressed, for directing these anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary operations. The specifically pointed out that the Venezuelan military attaché in Managua and various other diplomats coordinated operations through counter-revolutionary groups, who had made a series of raids into Nicaragua from other Central American countries.

Science and technology

CARROTS FIGHT CANCER

A diet rich in natural carotenoids reduces the risk of lung cancer, medical experts at Harvard University believe. Their 10-year survey, involving 2,000 residents of Chicago, revealed the people who included carrots and vegetables such as carrots, tomatoes, potatoes, beet and salad in their daily meals, face a lower cancer risk. Smokers, using such a vegetable diet, reduce their chances of getting lung cancer by eight times compared with the rest of the smokers.

WELL FED HENSI

Canadian scientists have decided to divide the day time feed given to a hen into three "meals": these are served at 5 and 11 a.m. and four hours before lighting up time in the poultry yard. Compared to the hens fed once a day, those given three meals per day produced bigger eggs, especially in the first six weeks. They used less (odder per gram of eggs, though their daily weight declined since more protein went on egg laying.

MAGNETIC CUSHION TRAIN

Spokesmen for the Japanese state-run railways have announced the 804 will see a trial operating on a magnetic cushion.

The engine which has been undergoing tests since 1977, has reached speeds of 517 km per hour over a 7-km test stretch. Practically no noise or vibration is felt inside the train as a result of its movement.

Tests on a passenger-carrying train of this description are planned for next summer. It takes the train only six hours to cross the whole of Japan from south to north.

MYSTERIOUS BEHAVIOUR

During a recent series of experiments, French scientists discovered that a rat placed in unfamiliar conditions will alter a while emit ultrasounds. However, the nature of this phenomenon is not yet clear, nor is the reason why at the smell of a fox, the level of this ultrasound decreases, writes the "Matin Magazine".

OF INTEREST

Encounter with an elephant

Abu Kassir, a wood-cutter from Sri Lanka, cycling home from the jungle failed to notice an elephant. He was in such a hurry to get home for supper that he ran straight into the wild animal. The enraged animal caught the offender with his trunk and hurled him into the bushes and proceeded to crush the bicycle. However, the elephant heard the cry of the wood-cutter's daughter, who also fell from her father's bicycle when the machine crashed. Seeing the little girl

DRAGON'S FAKED FURY

Last year the press of the People's Republic of China contained many articles accusing the United States of "undermining" American-Chinese relations, of "intervention" in the internal affairs of China and of "hegemonism". PRAVDA writes, commenting on the continuing American arms shipments to Taiwan. Figuratively speaking, the "dragon's anger" was only a pretence, practically Peking honours the rules of a game, stacked on China's national interests.

The main thing is that the Washington administration unabashedly continued and, judging by the latest pronouncements of its spokesmen, will continue arming Taiwan, regarding it as America's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" off the shores of the People's Republic of China, the article continues.

Last year the United States shipped to the island more than 400 million dollars worth of military equipment, arms and spare parts. Recently the United States Congress was informed of a decision of the Reagan administration to sell 97 million dollars worth of parts for military hardware to Taiwan.

The inside story of this unsavoury game played by Peking and Washington is self-evident. In its commentary the Xinhua Agency says that it is absolutely necessary for the United States to continue the development of strategic relations with China, as a counter-balance to the Soviet Union. This is a frank statement.

TEL AVIV AND POLISH DEVELOPMENT

The Israeli intelligence agency, Mossad, did its best to create chaos in Poland, coordinating its actions with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES points out.

They did not confine themselves merely to a propaganda campaign, the weekly writes, the Zionist elements from "Solidarity" also received financial aid from Mossad.

"New Times" draws attention to the fact that Tel Aviv on the eve of the January session of the UN Security Council called for a stopping of a campaign against Warsaw. This was timed with the discussion of Israel's aggressive actions that annexed the Golan Heights. The purpose of Tel Aviv's step, the article says, was to try to divert the world's attention from the Golan annexation. Another purpose was to activate the Zionists involved in "Solidarity" at a period when life in Poland was returning to normal.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In the seventies, international trade and the rapid expansion of productive forces in the CMEA countries benefited their foreign-economic contacts with developed capitalist countries, the newspaper TRUD writes. Through the 70s trade between these countries increased fivefold.

Notwithstanding the self-evident mutual advantage of trade contacts between countries with a differing socio-economic order, the leading circles of the United States seek to pursue a policy of "cold war", imposing embargoes and bans on exports with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries. The discriminatory steps taken by the American authorities against the Soviet Union and Poland accord precisely with this policy.

It ought to be said that the development of economic contacts with CMEA countries is for capitalist states a major factor determining the expansion of their trade. It stimulates the winning of new markets and promotes a fuller and more rational use of production capacities and increases employment. According to the Western press the Soviet Union's orders create 500 thousand jobs in West Germany, 150-200 thousand jobs in France, or a million jobs in all the West European countries taken together.

JAPAN GAINS CRUISE MISSILES

The decision made by the Japanese government to equip the country's armed forces with cruise missiles signals a qualitatively new stage in Tokyo's militaristic programme, the newspaper SEISAKAYA ZAKEN reports. Firstly, this is an offensive weapon and secondly, the new missiles are able to carry nuclear warheads. In a word, the newspaper points out, the generals will have at their disposal modern means of delivery of nuclear weapons, while the production of nuclear charges in Japan will not be difficult. This decision will also give a powerful impetus to the further development of Japan's arms manufacturing industry, as missiles will be produced at the works of the Mitsubishi Jukogyo company. Elements of the latest military technology, courteously supplied by the Pentagon to its ally across the ocean will be used in their production.

VIEWPOINT

Pavel PODLESNY

BACK TO THE 'COLD WAR' AGAIN?

If we are to evaluate the Reagan administration's course during its first year in office, we shall unfortunately perceive that this period has resulted in the further deterioration of Soviet-American relations, already beset by more than enough problems in the past.

Since its very first days in office, the new administration has actually been emphatically pursuing a policy of power politics. The tone of American politicians has taken a harsh line reverting to the anti-Soviet verbal propaganda from the times of the "cold war". The White House attempted to launch a powerful and multifaceted ideological offensive against the Soviet Union. Firstly, the Soviet Union was accused of involvement in "international terrorism", and when Washington found itself unable to substantiate its attack with evidence and arguments, it stepped up its attempts to discredit the entire political system of socialism. Washington alleged that the USSR was in a "desperate

plight", and this stimulated it towards greater "adventurism" and "aggressiveness" in its foreign policies. All this had the aim of relieving the United States of the responsibility for abandoning the policies of cooperation with the Soviet Union, and of persuading public opinion both in the United States and in other Western countries that a policy undertaken "from a position of strength" was the only course possible towards the Soviet Union in present conditions.

Apart from this, the administration took a number of steps leading in a diametrically opposed direction to that of further détente. This resulted in greater military preparations aimed at attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union by the mid-80s, and in active attempts to interfere with the development of Soviet cooperation with West European countries.

Yes, it became obvious, earlier even than the White House expected, that this course spells out losses for the United States. De-

spite pressure from Washington, this policy received no backing from the main American allies and partners, Western Europe in particular. What is more, there was an unprecedented growth of anti-military, mostly anti-American, sentiment in West European countries; a sentiment which was undoubtedly given a major boost by statements emanating from President Reagan himself that the United States did not exclude the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. This promised the Americans a political situation in which they would appear to be the main trouble-makers.

It is hardly accidental, therefore, that since the autumn, Washington has somewhat modified the tone of its rhetoric and has decided to resume negotiations on medium-range systems in Europe. The future will show whether the United States is ready and not merely in words to work for progress in this area. However, it is obvious that another purpose behind this change

in tone was to improve the American image in the world, to prevent differences with their allies developing still further, to gain time for the United States to enable it to implement new military programme, and simultaneously to camouflage a radical change in Washington's policy which at present attaches only secondary importance to limitations in armaments and to the restoration of normal relations with the USSR.

The validity of this conclusion was borne out beyond any doubt by the recent steps taken by the Reagan administration to curtail still further Soviet-American relations in trade, economic matters, science and technology. The inescapable impression is that these attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union by accusing it of interference in Poland aim to justify, after the act, everything that the White House did to undermine the Soviet-American relations and to give yet another impetus to all manner of anti-Soviet campaigns.

The desire to intimidate the USSR and to talk with it in a language of force have no prospects. Past experience is more than enough proof of this. If the Soviet Union is "guilty", its "guilt" consists only in the fact that it has made consistent proposals to curb the arms race and to hold honest negotiations on all urgent issues. And this is a realistic alternative to the Reagan scenario.

the animal fell her with its trunk and causing her no harm returned to the jungle.

Globe-trotting the hard way

Ten years ago, forty-year-old Kojiro Hirotsuna, Japan, set out on a round-the-world cycling journey aiming to cover thousands of kilometres, returning home in 1981. This persevering traveller is not hindered by bad weather and difficult terrain, as is evident from this picture of him taken recently somewhere in the Swiss Alps.

Photo Kayatone-TASS



Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST BATCH OF COTTON-PICKING COMBINES OF THE HVM-1 TYPE WAS MADE AT THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FACTORY IN TASHKENT. Picking cotton from two rows at once, the combine does the job of 70 cotton-pickers. The machine also maintains the purity of the cotton, making it possible to use the combine for picking valuable fine-fibre cotton.

● SEVEN THOUSAND HECTARES WERE ADDED TO THE CONSERVATION AREA IN TURKMENIA. A preserve was established on the Ogurchinsky Island off the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea to ensure the reproduction of Middle Asian gazelle and other rare animals. There are more than a million hectares of territory protected by the law in Turkmenia.

● IN KISHINEV, AN EXHIBITION HAS OPENED FOR DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ARTS, HIGHLIGHTING ANCIENT FOLK TRADITIONS. The exhibition presents a rich and varied selection of art works made by craftsmen. The items include woven pieces, wood-carving, embroidery and knitted fabric, chasing, ceramics, and cloth painting. There are nearly nine thousand talented craftsmen working for the association of folk crafts in Moldavia.

● AN EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GAS FROM LOW-CALORY SHALES HAS BEEN DEVISED BY SCIENTISTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF COMBUSTIBLE MINERALS AT THE UKRAINIAN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The subterranean combustion of shale yields 80 per cent of the energy it contains. This new technology is also useful in the gasification of other types of solid fuels otherwise economically uneconomical.

CHILDREN AND ARTISTIC IMAGERY



The most important thing is to make the children love music and take an interest in it, and the rest must be subjected to this task, says Dmitry Kobalevsky, a composer and music educator. He believes for the musical culture of the people it is important to have not only skillful musicians, but also sophisticated audiences.

Dmitry Kobalevsky is the author of a special curriculum for teaching music adopted as a compulsory subject in all the secondary schools of the Russian Federated Republic. A similar curriculum in the fine arts has been devised by artist Boris Nemensky.

Other similar curricula for aesthetic education have been composed for schools in practically every Soviet constituent republic.

The arts are also taught to children in the so-called art schools. The children attending classes there choose the subject they like most depending on their inclination: music, painting, clay modelling or choreography. In Yerevan an art gallery has been set up for children who are taught there by art critics, artists and sculptors. The art school in the Ukrainian village of Soltyveka opened a short while ago. It has been built with money supplied by the collective farm. The village Soviet has invited young graduates from Ukrainian music institutes to teach in it.

The group of young villagers in the photo are attending a class of self-education taught by Natalya Karmalova.

PROSPECTING FOR SHELF OIL

The Vyborg shipyards have started building rigs for prospecting for and the extraction of shelf oil and gas.

To develop submarine oil and gas deposits one needs a powerful technology capable of coping with ever increasing sea depths.

The Vyborg-type rigs can drill wells up to 6,000 m deep at a sea depth of 200 m. A system of powerful anchors keeps the rigs in place over the well while their position will be controlled by a computerized complex.

The shipyards are now busy making the necessary adjustments to accommodate the new rigs: an embankment equipped with special cranes is being built, and the channel and adjacent areas are being deepened. Each rig is 100 m high and has a displacement of about 20 thousand tonnes.

CANAL FOR THE ARID STEPPES

In the initial days of the new year, assembly work began on the hydrotechnical complex of the second section of the North-Crimean Canal, now being built in the Tavria steppe. The stations will help raise the water level over a hundred metres, irrigating arid Crimean regions.

The building crews have pledged to conclude the construction of the complex by May 1, providing water for three Crimean regions by the new water-lifting season.

At present the Dnieper River is watering over 230,000 hectares of arid land, and another 10,000 hectares will be added this year.

A GOOD BREW

Zhiguli is a small place on the bank of the Volga. Its name was adopted for a brand of beer, made here for a whole century.

The Zhiguli beer factory celebrated its centennial in a grand style. Zhiguli beer experts invented a new recipe, "Samarokoye". The tasters say it is a great stuff!

crease the capacity of the container terminal to 125,000-130,000 containers a year, by improving the technology of cargo-handling operations.

The container terminal forms part of port Vostochny, which is under construction. Located not far from Nakhodka it will be the biggest port in the Soviet Union. Already operating are fully mechanized moorings for handling timber, coal, and technological chips.

times, whereas throughout the country it has grown by 15 per cent, Viktor Perevedentsev, an economist, writes in SMENA magazine.

In places such as the middle reaches of the Ob River or South-West Yakutia, areas of large-scale industrial expansion, the population has advanced remarkably over a period of a few years. In the Khaty-Manzi Autonomous Area, the population expanded five times during the years 1950 to 1970. Several clusters of new towns and villages were built. For instance, the town of Surgut grew enormously and, by the beginning of 1980, housed 121 thousand people compared with 6,000 in 1950. The population of Nizhnevartovsk, the other large town in this region, reached 122 thousand, replacing the small village in 1950. Today these towns provide the basis for the further development of numerous recently discovered oil and gas fields.

By 1970, compared with 1965, the population of the northern areas had increased by 0.6 million people. In the early 70s, the increment totalled 0.9 million people. Over the past four years it has increased in the same proportions. Six new towns were built over the first five years, in the following five years they increased by 32, and in the past four years by 36. This constitutes one-fourth of all new towns in this country built over the past few years, although only three per cent of all the Soviet population live in the North.

ONCOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THE USSR

About 110 million people are annually taking oncological check-ups in our country, writes S. Burenkov, USSR Minister of Public Health, in IZVESTIA. A special oncological service has been established to combat tumorous diseases.

A great achievement during recent years was the setting up of medical and disease-prevention institutions fitted with X-ray diagnostic systems and X-ray image amplifiers, aiding diagnostic capabilities. The first Soviet gamma chambers and computerized tomographs have recently been made. Many oncological institutions use modern gamma sources for intra-cavity radiation therapy. Soviet-made Rubin, Fakel and other irradiation equipment are used during preventive check-ups, revealing early forms of milk gland cancer.

Today the oncological service incorporates 21 research institutes, 249 outpatient clinics and over 3,500 departments and polyclinic rooms. It is headed by the All-Union Oncological Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

LITERATURE MUST ADVOCATE HUMANE ATTITUDES

In my view the meaning of life is based on Reason which crowns everything and which is inseparable from Good which inevitably opposes Evil, writes Chingiz Altunov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. I therefore believe the supreme goal of literature is to awaken reason in people and to cultivate in them a humane frame of mind. This is what should unite writers in a world literature. In this country we write from the point of view of socialist realism. This does not exclude but presupposes a versatility in our imagery. Whereas in the past Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and Chekhov managed to express ideas which were of concern to all, today, ideas of universal significance are awaiting interpretation. It is of no consequence at all where the writer may be born who will feel the drama of the 20th century so profoundly and will describe it so well that it will be a revelation to everybody, however dissimilar people may be and however far away from each other they might live.

Places to visit



ANCIENT METEKHI

Tbilisi, which dates back 15 centuries, is proud to be one of the cities that preserved its heritage despite numerous raids, devastations and destructions.

One of the ancient buildings belonging to the city is the Metekhi Church, built in the 13th century as a court church for the Georgian royal family.

The area round it gives a bird's view of the city. There are many other churches, which form the character of the old part of the city.

In modern times, the monument to King Vakhtang Gorgasal, the founder of Tbilisi, was erected on the outskirts of Metekhi. Legend has it that it was here that King Vakhtang killed a plebeian that fell into a hot spring and emerged cured from the hunter's wound. The king ordered a city to be erected there and called it Tbilisi (from "tbili"—meaning warm in Georgian). This hot spring turned out to have medicinal properties enjoyed by the many generations of Tbilisi residents. At present several sulphur baths, decorated in Oriental fashion, are open in Tbilisi.

WOOD-CUTTERS MUSEUM

Only timber rafting runs in the Ukraine, situated on Chernaya River in the Mezhyshchy district, now claims a "museum", the forest museum opened in the Transcarpathian settlement.

Exhibits of both museums are the working and living traditions of mountaineers in the area and present day. The ancient tools of timber rafting, a very old and dangerous profession, are also shown. Just as difficult in older times was the job

of the wood-cutters, who earned their living by means of a hand saw, an axe and a long pole.

The museum includes a sun-dried hut, the main dwelling for wood-cutters of the past, as well as a shed to keep horses for carting wood. Not far from the museum, on the mountain slopes, are troughs, by which the wood slides down to the Terebnya River, and are here gathered and tied into rafts. Everything here is set exactly in its original form.

E LATEST PUBLICATION HEYERDAHL'S EXPEDITION

n "Ra" Across the Atlantic" is the title of the book by the et doctor Yuri Senkevich, said on board "Ra-1" with the famous sailor Thor Heyerdahl. The book recently been released the Detskaya Literatura Publishers of Moscow with photographic illustrations by the expedition; Georges Rial, an Egyptian, and the Italian traveller and mount climber Carlo Mauri.

During the expeditions, Senkevich kept diaries, which served as the basis for this book, full of suspense and humour. The author not only recounts the many adventures but also analyzes the behaviour and interactions between people of different countries placed together in such difficult and unusual situation.

In 1978, Senkevich took part in another travel by Thor Heyerdahl on board the bulrush boat, "Tigris", in the Indian Ocean. He will describe this journey in a future book.

OF INTEREST

JUG-DOSSIER

At the request of the city museum prominent orientalist the country attempted to un- the mysterious inscription on the ancient vessel found Samarkand builders near the Bg madrasah. Now the ship carries a table with a translated into modern language.

The signs proved to be the of a usurer. Within the ship vessel he stored debt slips covering it from out- with information about the who were overdue with payments.

The ancient document is up by means of the male alphabet which uses consonants, mainly syll- that are difficult to de-



There's nothing like a nice cold bath

Science and technology

DISCOVERY MADE BY SOVIET AND ITALIAN PHYSICISTS

Physicists of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research from Dubna near Moscow and their Italian colleagues from Milan and Bologna have discovered two elementary particles during their joint research work. The findings are the results of one million interactions of particles and are of significance for fundamental contemporary physics, since their existence cannot be explained by previous theories. They can be explained only assuming that the elementary particles are systems of hypothetical quarks for which physicists of many countries have lately been hunting.

The experiments supervised by Prof. Alexei Ilyich and Prof. Giuseppe Bellini, were conducted on a Soviet proton accelerator at the Institute of High-Energy Physics in Serpukhov, with the aid of a five-meter magnetic spectrometer.

Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov, Director of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, told a TASS correspondent that this discovery testified to the productivity of international scientific cooperation. He pointed to a valuable contribution of the Italian scientists to the joint research, especially as regards the processing of experimental data in Bologna, Dubna, Milan and Geneva.

HOW TO FIT A REFRIGERATOR INTO MILK

Riga designers suggested that milk should not be put into a refrigerator but the refrigerator put into milk!

Instead of using a refrigerator for preserving this product, a mixture of cooled inert gases is passed through the milk.

The intensity of the gas supply is regulated automatically, depending on temperature. Such an installation has doubled the economic efficiency of former models and the milk processed retains a longer life.

Refrigerator-reservoirs are a part of automated milking machines of Tandem and Molokoprovod types. The Rezekne plant of milk machines in Latvia has commenced the production of such installations.

FIRST GAME RESERVE IN THE KURILES

The Kuriles' first state-run game reserve, which covers an area of about 15 thousand hectares, has been established in the north of Kuznetsk Island.

Kuznetsk, famous for its gold, provides the perfect habitat for thousands of birds, including such rare species as the mountain duck and the sea eagle which have long been entered into the USSR Red Data Book.

Signs have been taken to diversify the islands' animal kingdom even further. The first game reserve including 25 Russian species among other animals threatened with extinction.

VIEWPOINT

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONSUMER COOPERATION



Alexei SMIRNOV, Chairman of the Board, of the USSR Central Union of Consumer Societies

The consumer cooperative societies have a membership of 60 million people, living in rural areas. Their main aim is to sell surplus agricultural produce in the towns and to provide farmers with the industrial manufactures under demand. If one wishes to gain membership into the consumer cooperative society, an entrance fee of five to twenty rubles is called for; the size is determined by a general meeting of the cooperative. No further payments are required.

This fund of shares forms the initial capital. The consumer societies make a wide use of bank credits, particularly for the purchase of industrial goods. They buy these goods at wholesale prices, selling them in the shops at retail prices set by the state.

Part of the gained profit is distributed evenly between the shareholders each of whom holds only one share. These dividends, however, are modest as the money is not an end in itself. The general meeting decides how the overall profit will be spent. Part of it naturally goes on credit payments, is spent on development needs and on the social consumption fund. From this fund the shareholders obtain bulky purchases delivered to their doorsteps. The money from this public fund is spent on free cooperative education, both secondary and higher; on the free care of children at cooperative crèches and kindergartens, and on free accommodation for society members at vacation resorts. In keeping with the rules, the meeting of the shareholders decides on the size of payments for these purposes from the profits set aside.

Ten years ago, cooperators purchased agricultural produce mainly from collective and state farms. At present, they have increased their scope of operation, buying supplies of agricultural produce privately grown on small holdings. They buy these supplies at prices higher than those paid to state and collective farms. At the towns markets country inhabitants can sell their produce at still higher prices. But then, they do not have to waste time travelling to town and paying transport fares.

In January 1981, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers published a resolution on additional measures to aid to stimulate the development of individual small holdings. Purchase prices, stipulated, cooperators to produce, not only for home use, but also for sale. Today, four million rural dwellers have concluded contracts to grow such vegetables and fruit and to sell them for the cooperative trade. These contracts placed a guarantee that the produce they grow will all be bought up.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MORE JOBS THAN WORKERS

Any of the 27 employment agencies to be found in Byelorussia's cities and industrial centres will help a worker in that republic, situated in the west of the USSR, to find a new job should he decide to leave his old one.

These agencies moreover have in a way become research centres studying trends in the relocation of labour in Byelorussia, comments the PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO journal in its latest issue.

Unemployment was completely eradicated in the Soviet Union more than 50 years ago, and labour exchanges were replaced by employment agencies. Collecting information on vacancies from the various factories and organizations of each city, these agencies inform the population of job opportunities using for this purpose the press, radio, television and advertising network.

Statistics show these agencies work quite effectively. Over 80 per cent of the workers who have applied at various times to the agency have been satisfied with the jobs offered. During the past six years the number of people seeking advice from the Byelorussian employment agencies has grown by one-third and there has been 50 per cent increase in those who have found jobs in this way.

URBAN BOOM IN SIBERIA

The population in Siberia is growing at a rate that far exceeds average figures throughout the country. Over the past fifteen years it has increased one and a half

PROFILES

Vasily BELOV

Noted Soviet writer Vasily Belov won the 1981 State Prize for the collection of his recent works.

Belov commenced his literary career with stories depicting rural life, which admittedly is not an original subject. But his works, particularly the novel "The Usual Thing" (1968) began a new wave in country prose, which focused entirely on the lives of country folk.

The "Usual Thing" contains a frequently used plot, telling of the hardships of a farmer, who has been through the war. Ivan Afrikanovich, the main character, and his wife Katerina shoulder the enormous burden of returning country life to normal. Ivan then must undergo the drama caused by the tragic death of his wife and is left alone with nine children to bring up.

One feature of Belov's style is that the description of human setbacks does not form an end in itself. The novel shows the tenacity of people like Ivan Afrikanovich, his ability to be happy and make other people happy and the strength to face life's difficulties as a matter of routine. Belov's line humor lends his account a special truthfulness and credibility.

In the years that followed Belov wrote novels and short stories on subjects such as "The Carpenter's Stories", "Spring", "Former Years", "Mancure" and many others, improving his style through time. The characters, country people, practice their original habits and language. They are very true to life since the writer was born in the heart of the Vologda region, from where his characters were taken, and continues to live in Vologda, an old Russian town.

Apart from the country stories his repertoire includes writings concerning urban life, like "Unbridling Dr. Spork Style", "Meetings in the Morning", and, particularly so, "The Lady with Ermine". The story's chief character is a contemporary intellectual, and the writer gives an incisive psychological account of the hero's varying sentiments on contemplating "The Lady with Ermine", this Renaissance masterpiece in Krakow's National Museum.



Belov has a versatile and profound manner. Only recently he published the "Lad", a collection of essays on folk aesthetics, all his efforts went into the depiction of the life and customs of ordinary people and it abounds in ethnographic elements.

His descriptions of such people's views of aesthetics and ethics of working and family relations and Man's relationships with Nature are very relevant to our time. Belov's writings reveal that the cultivation of feelings and family relations in keeping with the principles of ordinary people's morality forms the root of all human understanding and peace on earth.

Lilya KHOKHLOVA
Photo by Nikolai Kochnev

SOVIET RECORDS
SOLD IN INDIA

In India, the ten-day festival of Soviet records has just concluded in Bombay, the largest post, industrial and commercial centre in Western India.

More than 60 Soviet records were displayed at the city's Cultural Centre. These records included music by P. Tchaikovsky, Z. Pashkevich, D. Shostakovich and other classics from this country. The exhibition was accompanied by the sales of Soviet records in several of the city's stores. Already Indian music lovers possess collections of records with songs released by the peoples of the USSR.

Next year, an exhibition-sale of Indian records will take place in Alma-Ata. Indian music enthusiasts will take part in the ten-day festival of Indian records to be held in Tbilisi.



A scene from OBZ.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

FACTS
and EVENTS

Theatre. The Comedie de Paris Theatre has done a new production of a play based on Bulgakov's book "The Life of Molokov".

Opera. The first night of Benjamin Britten's opera "The Little Sweep" took place recently at Latvia's Opera and Ballet Theatre. The main roles in this opera, which is for children, were sung by soloists from the music school and Young People's Vocal Ensemble from Riga.

Tours. Soviet circus artists are appearing in Japan for the tenth time. They are giving performances in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Sapporo and in other towns in the country.

Books. Chingiz Aitmatov's novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", has aroused great interest with foreign pub-

lishers. Contracts to translate and publish the book have been signed in seven countries. Also included in the agreements were twelve other works by Kirghiz poets and writers.

Ballet. The first edition (in 30 thousand copies) of a new magazine, "Soviet Ballet", has been published in Moscow. It carries congratulatory messages from Galina Ulanova, Igor Moiseyev, Vladimir Vasilyev and from other famous figures in the ballet world. Contributions from people working in the arts of 20 countries, including Poland, Cuba, the USA and Canada are also found in the magazine.

Art. More exhibits have been added to the collection of works by the noted Soviet artist Boris Piorovsk in his house-museum, among them sketches of the popular "Foreign Glimpse" and "Peace" series, charcoal drawings and gouache, sketches were presented to the museum by his widow.

The Mossovet Theatre in Moscow has shown the first night performance of OBZ, a comedy by Brantislav Nistic. The comedy OBZ stands for "The Society of Emancipated Belgrade Women". Although this play was written in 1935, it is still highly topical, even today. The translation and stage interpretation is rendered by Arkady Arkadyev, the Soviet writer, playwright, and the author of humorous stories. This play was staged by the OBZ play director Vasily Belov, who previously staged a number of other plays at both the Mossovet and Vakhtangov theatres in Moscow.

'ACROSS THE GOBI DESERT AND THE KHINGAN'

The new feature film, "Across the Gobi Desert and the Khingan" was shown in Moscow recently at a press conference held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The film, the result of joint cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian film directors, was made at the Mosfilm Studios and Mongolian with the participation of the GDR DEFA Studios.

"Across the Gobi Desert and the Khingan" is the first feature film re-evoking the events of the end of the Second World War.

says Vasily Ordyub, a director. It deals with the ship of the Soviet and its soldiers who took part in the defense of the Japanese Army.

It was shot in our own Mongolia, the Gobi. Though the film touches wide-ranging issues of politics of the time and many historical persons shown in it, we were paid great attention by characters. Taking part in the film were Mongolian and Soviet actors.

'MIR ISKUSSTVA' IN NAPLES

One of the museums in Naples has mounted a large exhibition of Russian artists, who belonged to the "Mir Iskusstva" group at the beginning of the century.

On view are 135 works, created by the founders of the group: Benois, Bakst, Dobuzhinsky, Lan-

gere, Ostroumov-Lefel, and also Vrubel, Kustodiyev, Roerich, Sapozhnikov, Serov, and others. They were selected in lectures in the Russian Picture Gallery in Moscow.

A REAL FEAT IN THE NAME OF A

The exhibits displayed in the memorial museum-exhibition, devoted to Lina Po, a ballerina,



Lina Po. "The Jump".

a choreographer and a dancer, is a truly memorable experience. It has opened in Moscow.

Po began her career on the stage and in the cinema. She was known in the country in 1914, as a result of the illness, she lost her strength. But to her passion for her work, she put her first figures in plasticine. The famous M. Nesterov said: "To come a sculptor".

The second creative feat of the woman had her works were filled with out love of life, seen in compositions devoted to the art form she preferred. Now these figures are scattered in many museums in our country.

Lina Po's portraits adorning the exhibition, one of the known being the portrait of Anton Chekhov, the Russian writer.

WHAT'S ON!

January 16-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 17 (mat) Khachaturian, "Cavaye" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). 18 — Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 17 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 16 (mat) — Concert by Bolshoi soloists: 16 (eve) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 17 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 17 (eve) — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet).

Staniislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Priblinskaya St.). 16 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera). 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 18 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Priblinskaya St.). 16 (all, eve) — La-har, "The Merry Widow". 17

(mat, aft) — Gladkov, "bych"; 17 (eve) — "Girls in a Flurry"; 18 — "Messieurs Artistes". Chamber Musical Theatre (Leningradsky Prospekt). — Stravinsky, "The Rite of Spring".

FILMS

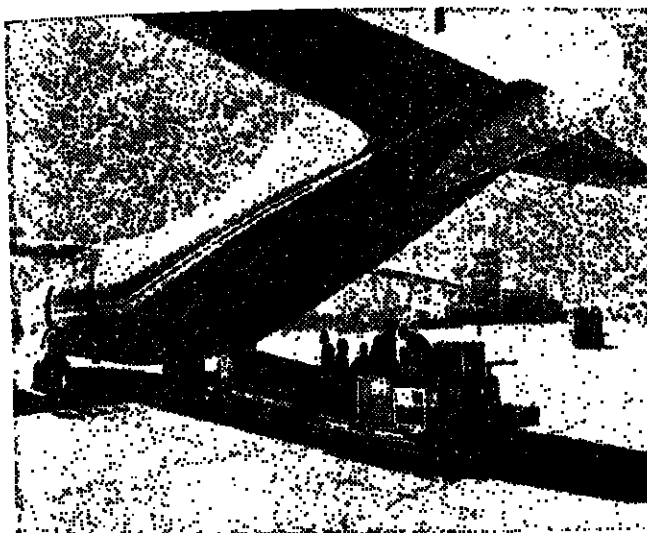
Vasily and Vasilisa (Mosfilm, USSR).

Based on V. V. novel, the film tells of a woman's fate. Cinema: "Kosmos" (Mosfilm, USSR). Metro (Vladimirskaya St.). Nanny Goat Drummer (Mosfilm, USSR).

A lyrical film about popular Soviet artists: Poiskikh and Georgiy. Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (Mosfilm, USSR). Metro (Vladimirskaya St.). Nanny Goat Drummer (Mosfilm, USSR).

Central Cohort Hall (Vorotarskaya Embankment, Rossiya Hotel). 17 —

BUSINESS



The Soviet aircraft delivered to Kabul equipment for the newly built computer centre in Afghanistan. Photo by BTA-TASS

INDIA'S COAL MINING INDUSTRY

The project of the Nigahi colliery has been started by Leningrad engineers in cooperation with their Indian colleagues. This will become India's largest project. The coal mining enterprise in the Madhya Pradesh state, with an annual output of 14 million tonnes of coal, is to be placed near Jayant colliery, already under construction.

Anatoly Yel'in, chief engineer on the Soviet side of the project, said that the initiation of the production line of Nigahi with an output of 4.2 million tonnes of coal a year will be linked with the construction of a large thermal electric power station in the area.

The Soviet engineer emphasized the importance of this new project for India's coal industry. In operation in India are several mines, concentration plants and collieries, whose design and construction were carried out by specialists of the two countries. Yel'in stressed that it is planned to use new Soviet equipment at Nigahi colliery, in particular, dragline excavators, manufactured at the Ural Works with a bucket capacity of 20 cubic metres and a boom span of 80 metres, and highly efficient drilling rigs.

A subject of special concern for the designers will be to protect a system of water recycling and purification of the industrial waste waters of the giant enterprise. The technical project provides for the reutilization of the disposed areas and of depleted collieries and their preparation for subsequent farming uses.

Power stations built with the Soviet Union's assistance are responsible for nearly one-third of the energy generated in Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union has participated in the implementation of practically all major Yugoslav power projects. At present it is taking part in 100 industrial projects which are being built in Yugoslavia. The 1981-90 cooperation programme signed between the two countries will enhance links between them.

Yugoslav products are also well known in the USSR. They include cargo and passenger vessels, trunk telephone exchange equipment, etc.

A HELPING HAND

I give all my backing to Federal Chancellor Schmidt's statement that West Germany would continue and develop economic cooperation with the USSR in field benefiting both countries, said E. Piper, Chairman of Salzgitter. I believe, he continued, Eastern

especially that with the USSR, will remain a factor stabilizing our exports in the 80s.

M. Lennings, head of the Guttenbergshaus, underlined that the last decade created excellent opportunities in the growth of trade between West Germany and the USSR. The gas-pipes deal, will, obviously, add fresh impetus to this cooperation, he said.

BREZHNEV
ON COOPERATION
BETWEEN CMEA
COUNTRIES

A collection of articles has been published here under the title, "Leonid Brezhnev on Cooperation Between CMEA Member-Countries".

It is noted in the book that within CMEA a socialist type of international division of labour is taking shape and gaining ground. This has promoted the development of the socialist community as the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force in the world.

In the solution of specific economic problems the fraternal countries of socialism not only see to it that economic relations are mutually beneficial, they also, as far as practicable, take into account each other's interests. The comradely concern that successful development should not be confined to one's own country, but should take place in the friendly socialist states as well, is the supreme expression of socialist internationalism.

EASTERN TRADE
A STABILIZING
FACTOR

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SOVINCENTR

FINLAND'S
EXHIBITION PLANS

The address of the Finnish-Soviet Trade Chamber in Pokrovsky Boulevard is known to many Soviet specialists, as it often becomes the venue for symposium-exhibitions, jointly sponsored by Finnish companies and Finland's Foreign Trade Union.

Vilhelm Guitara, Executive Secretary of the representation office, says the Finnish-Soviet Chamber has established its exhibition plans only for the first six months of the year. It includes 23 exhibitions dealing with the varied fields of science and technology, industry and the economy.

Late in January, Merisuvi, Finnish mid-dealers, will show

furniture sets produced in Finland by various companies.

A visiting team of specialists from Rauma-Repolo, one of Finland's major industrial companies cooperating for a long time with the Soviet Union, will visit Moscow at the end of January. They will promote their processes aimed at making shipbuilders look like nobler varieties of trees.

In May, an exhibition of timber felling technology is expected and Rauma-Repolo and Valmet have announced their presence in the display.

In June, Soke will display its furniture. This company is known for making furniture sets for private houses, hotels, restaurants, offices and public buildings.

Intourist
newsTRAVEL EXCHANGES
ON A WIDER SCALE

Since 1955, when the first 245 Soviet tourists visited Bulgaria and over 200 Bulgarians journeyed to the Soviet Union, travel exchanges between the two countries have grown tremendously. For example, Intourist alone sold in 1980, 65,000 vouchers for Bulgarians to visit the USSR and 200,000 vouchers for Soviet residents to visit Bulgaria.

In 1981, the number of Soviet people travelling to Bulgaria increased by 15%. This has been achieved due to the revision of

itineraries now run on a much wider scale all year round and offering varied programmes. Thus, Pirin, the Bulgarian travel agent, to mark Bulgaria's 1,500th anniversary, developed a special itinerary enabling Soviet citizens to visit the ancient towns of Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, Shumen and Veliko Tynovo. Early this year ten Soviet groups set out following the winter itinerary, stopping over Sofia, Velingrad, Plovdiv, Gabrovo and Pleven.

Bulgaria also came to the Soviet Union in increasing numbers, attracted by many inter-

ing itineraries, particularly those programmes, including visits to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, towns in the Transcaucasus and Central Asia. Popular with Bulgarian tourists are the memorial places of Lenin, Ulyanovsk, Kizlov, and Shushenskoye.

Art festivals also present a tourist attraction. Already Bulgarian looked for many vouchers for the festival of Peoples' Friendship, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union to be celebrated later this year.